





## Mineral Resources of Canada Are Shown To Be Among Our Greatest National Assets

When we read in government reports that the mineral output of Canada in 1922 amounted to \$214,103,100, and that in 1923 minerals of the value of \$184,257,243 were produced, while we appreciate that the value of the minerals produced in Canada since 1920 amounted to \$2,116,250,000, at most an equal amount.

The importance of mining to Canada is very aptly put by Mr. Cassidy, deputy minister of the department of mines, in his annual report for 1922: "When he says: 'The mineral resources of Canada are among its greatest national assets, and, owing to our natural climatic conditions and the relatively limited area of the country capable of agricultural development, the mining industry must necessarily occupy a relatively larger place in our economic development than in that of any other of the world more fortunately endowed with respect to climate. Mining is not affected by the weather, as agriculture is, and is carried on irrespective of it. The importance of this industry is indicated by the growing dependence of the national production of minerals per capita which has risen during thirty-five years from 2.22 to \$24.40 a head of population. In other words, the value of the minerals produced in Canada is increasing from year to year until it should ultimately exceed that of any other country in the world."

The range of minerals found in Canada in commercial quantities is very large, and in many this country has almost a monopoly. In others the Canadian supplies are nearer to the United States markets than their own, such as in the case of pyrites and the Maritime Provinces, and in these developments is taking place a rapidly increasing rate of production. Our own minerals, unfortunately, are being exported in a raw state, and supply the materials for large industries outside of Canada. It is interesting, however, to note that there is a growing tendency to manufacture more of our mineral products at home. This is especially noticeable with regard to nickel, asbestos, copper, lead and zinc.

In discussing the question of greater home manufacture of mineral products, Mr. Cassidy says: "It is urgently necessary that we should develop home markets by the establishment of industries complementary to the mining industry, so that the products of our mines may be utilized *de facto* in the finished articles. A study of our mineral trade balance will show several instances where the raw material for a manufactured article is produced in this country, but is shipped outside for manufacture and is then sold back to us at many times the value of the material in it. The securing of greater facilities for the development of these complementary industries appears to be one of the general interests of the country that capital for the production of raw material, and until those complementary industries are established in our own country the production from the mines will not increase to a stage bearing a proper relation to what we believe to be our potential resources."

As an indication of the possibilities of mineral production in Canada, the 1915 crop output was 118,760, 454 pounds, while last year it was 86,200, 000 pounds, and in 1922 was more than double that of the previous year. In 1915 the production of nickel was \$2,574,732 pounds, and last year it was \$1,444,000 pounds. In 1922 it was 17,597,125 pounds. In 1915, when building construction was normal, there was a demand for 100 barrels of Portland cement more produced than the 7,652,000 barrels reported for last year. In 1922, with the withholding of the great demand for lead generated by the war, Canada's total output was but 51,536,000 pounds; the production in 1922 was more than double that amount, being 121,600,000 pounds.

Development of natural resources is one of the most pressing problems with which Canada is today faced to face, and in none is the situation more acute than in that of minerals. The mines department is giving particular attention to finding markets for the wide variety of both metallic and non-metallic minerals, in their raw state and as manufactured goods, and in this work the department has the whole-hearted support of the Canadian public.

### Increase in Gold Exports

All Gold Exports for January Shipped to United States

During January of this year Canada exported gold to the value of \$2,471,120, an enormous increase over the preceding month and over January, 1922. The figures for those months were: December, 1922, \$1,881,400; January, 1923, \$2,471,120. The figures include the value of all gold bullion, obtained directly from mining operations, nuggets, dust and gold-bearing concentrates. The whole quantity went last month to the United States.

Of silver contained in ore and concentrates, Canada exported 331,255 ounces, valued at \$253,311. All went to the United States. In December, 1922, the figure was 335,446 ounces valued at \$258,608, and January, 1923, 451,280 ounces worth \$292,771. Of silver bullion, Canada exported last month to the United Kingdom 641,578 ounces, valued at \$213,529; to the United States 281,644 ounces, worth \$177,861; to Hong Kong 203,536 ounces, worth \$155,405; to China 377,910 ounces, worth \$218,655; to Japan 1,000 ounces, worth \$64,528. The total silver bullion exported in January, 1923, was 1,632,238 ounces, worth \$961,038. In December, 1922, 1,547,000 ounces, worth \$915,528. In January, 1923, 1,219,819 ounces, worth \$770,564. It is interesting to note that the value of gold from Canada's increase from \$147,737 during the twelve months ended January 21, 1923, to \$147,737 during the twelve months ended January 21, 1922.

### Farm Values Drop

Decline in Farm Land Values is Shown in Past Year

The average value of occupied farm lands in Canada declined last year, according to a report from the Bureau of Statistics. It is now returned as \$37 per acre, as compared with \$40 in 1922 and 1921. This includes both improved and unimproved land. The value of houses, barns, stables, and other farm buildings, the highest value in the British Columbia, namely \$100, the remaining provinces showing values per acre as follows: Ontario, \$44; Quebec, \$56; Prince Edward Island, \$51; New Brunswick, \$32; Nova Scotia, \$21; Manitoba, \$28; Saskatchewan, \$24; and Alberta, \$24. The average value in 1922 of orchards and fruit lands, including districts, is estimated as follows: Nova Scotia, \$22, as against \$21 in 1922; Ontario, \$127 for 1922 and 1923; British Columbia, \$220 for 1922 and 1923.

### Mother Give Sick Child "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative for a Bilious, Constipated Baby or Child

Constipated, bilious, fretful, or sick, colic babies and children have a sure remedy in "California Fig Syrup." No other medicine so effectively relieves the tender little stomach and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotic. "California Fig Syrup" is a sure remedy for your druggist and avoid counterfeits. "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

### Japs Build Lumber Mill

Taking Advantage of the huge demand for export lumber, especially to Japan, a Japanese lumber concern has purchased a site on the North Arm of the Fraser River and is making arrangements for an immediate start on the construction of a large mill, costing approximately \$250,000.

### No Excitement

"What's all this noise about, you young nasal!"

"Well, Mary said if I kept on crying, a great big mouse with big green eyes would come and all on the end of my bed, and I've kept on, but it hasn't come yet!"—London Daily News.

Iceland has factories for the preparation of herring food, which is highly prized in Norway as a strength food.

### Canadian Products For U.S.

Increase in Quantity of Wheat Exported to U.S.A.

During the last three months of 1922, Canada exported farm products to the United States valued at \$52,277,862, according to the most recent reports. This was a considerable increase over the \$25,166,456 value of farm produce exported to the United States in the last three months of the year previous.

In the corresponding three months of 1920, before the higher United States tariff rates came into force this class of Canadian exports was valued at \$35,631,457. There has, however, been all the same time a decline in price.

The quantity of Canadian wheat exported to the United States during the three months ended December was nearly double what it was in the corresponding period of 1922. In the three months' period of last year, exports of wheat to the United States were 17,540,472 bushels, valued at \$15,361,494; in the corresponding period of the year previous the exports were 9,712,155 bushels, valued at \$10,260,238.

### Russia Remains Red

Red Army to Be Used Against Expatriates and Oppressors

Leon Trotsky, commissar for war, who is undergoing treatment in the Caucasus, has sent an article to Moscow on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Red army. The Red army, he says, has completed two periods of its youth. The first period was characterized by military communism; in the second, the Red army, privately owned and with its immediate settlement. All this land is privately owned, but unoccupied. The great deal of it belongs to the railways, but the bulk is owned by private landlords who bought it for speculation.

The figures help one to form an idea of the vast resources of this country, and of how little has been done so far to utilize them. Statistics show that there is more unoccupied land in Canada than in any other country in the world. In the west alone, there is under cultivation for all purposes in the world, but the bulk is owned by private landlords who bought it for speculation.

The third period, upon which the Red army is now embarking, says Trotsky, "allows the necessity of its existence. The laboring masses of all countries have nothing to fear from the Red army bayonets. Its force is only directed against oppressors and exploiters."

### Good Advertising For Canada

Opportunity for Dominion in British Empire Exhibition

The British Empire Exhibition which is to be held at Wembley, England, is bound to result in a great deal of valuable publicity for the dominions. It is now returned as \$37 per acre, as compared with \$40 in 1922 and 1921. This includes both improved and unimproved land. The value of houses, barns, stables, and other farm buildings, the highest value in the British Columbia, namely \$100, the remaining provinces showing values per acre as follows: Ontario, \$44; Quebec, \$56; Prince Edward Island, \$51; New Brunswick, \$32; Nova Scotia, \$21; Manitoba, \$28; Saskatchewan, \$24; and Alberta, \$24.

The average value in 1922 of orchards and fruit lands, including districts, is estimated as follows: Nova Scotia, \$22, as against \$21 in 1922; Ontario, \$127 for 1922 and 1923; British Columbia, \$220 for 1922 and 1923.

The exhibition should do a great deal toward stimulating immigration to Canada from the Old Land," The Nelson News.

British Columbia Herring

Scottish cured herring industries are sending an exhibit of British Columbia herring to the British Empire Exhibition. There is a demand for Canadian Pacific herring being created on the Atlantic coast of the United States. Russia is also making for the commodity. About four thousand tons will be taken to the coast of Scotland and salt cured herring.

A Job To Fit It

"Foreman—What about carrying some more bricks, Murphy?"

Murphy—"I ain't feeling well, guv'nor; I'm trembling all over!"

Foreman—"Well, then, lend a hand with the shovel."

A Tumbling Number

The concert last evening in aid of the hospital was a great success. Among the soloists was the town undertaker, who sang, "The Waiting for Thee"—Windsor Chronicle.

Especially If He Lives Nearby

"Why do you call a man who plays the saxophone?"

"Don't call him anything. Words fail."

Only 115,088 children were born in Scotland in 1922. Fifteen women more than 100 years old, died in the same year.

To win a smile from good fortune, wink at trouble. Cheer up!

Eighty per cent. of Oregon farmers have telephones.

## An Idea Of Permanency Is Established In Farm Home By The Planting Of Trees

Tree plantation as an ally to immigration was strongly urged by T. A. Torgeon, B.A., L.L.B., president of the Northern Nurserymen's Association and managing director of the Prairie Nurseries at Estevan in an address delivered at the School Trustees Convention, recently held at Saskatoon.

Mr. Torgeon quoted from a recent letter by Premier Denison written after a visit to the Prairie Nurseries that fall in which Premier Denison stated that:

"More and more the people of the province are learning, despite disappointments and discouragements to look upon the west as their country and as a result are taking more interest and pride in their homes and grounds. It is pleasing to see the number of fine farm homes and substantial barns and outbuildings which are replacing the rougher structures of pioneer days, and no matter how far the farm buildings appear, there is a temporary and unexpected appearance about any place where the happy and contented people are to be seen. The new surroundings on our wind-swept plains. We cannot expect the trees and shrubs and vines to take the same pride in a bleak, bare home that they would in a home home, however in trees and shrubs which flourish so well with a little care and protection in any part of the province."

"This idea of permanency is closely related to the problem of immigration, one of our chief national problems," Torgeon declared. "In building for permanency, our homesteaders regard horticulture as a vital factor. The great majority of you come from Eastern Canada, the United States and Europe. As your thoughts go back to the old home, why do you plant the most? Is it not the stately, friendly old tree, the delicious fruit, the beauty and fragrance of the flowers? And after you have been back to the old home nestling amid the beauty and calm of nature's handiwork, does it not give somewhat of a shock when you return and find that through hundreds of miles of the bare prairie? Let us give our invitation to the stranger to join us more effectively by making our surroundings more home-like, more as those we have just left behind him."

A definite tree-planting programme for several years from now should be made, and the selection of the varieties which should be planted should be made in the district, planning the trees in the green proper, eight feet apart. Instead of the common practice of four feet apart each way, and the cultivation of the plantation the first two years, were essential to success.

J. P. Bryant, president of the School Trustees' Association, who has demonstrated at his residence grounds in Regina what remarkable results can be obtained in the growing of trees and shrubs, and who is a strong advocate for province-wide tree planting, recently stated that he was firmly convinced "that one of the chief needs of our people is a systematic and continued campaign to interest the people of Western Canada in planting trees around their homes, their schools, in their parks, on their farms and along the public highways both in urban and rural districts."

Hon. J. A. Maharg plants trees in his own grounds. He has planted the maple and the cherry, in the influence exercised in the development of the trees and gifts on the farm and many other authorities have testified to the important part which attractive surroundings play in the bettering of the country and the city for the possession of the country boys and girls.

The first consideration in setting out a tree plantation is the shelter belt, consisting of a snow fence or windbreak, which would be provided by two rows of caragana and one row of laurel willow, the caragana planted two feet apart in the rows, the laurel willow four feet apart and plants spaced alternately, and the row of laurel willow planted eight feet inside the inner row of caragana and four feet apart in the row; an orchard which makes an ideal place for the growing of vegetables or an alfalfa field, and the green samples can be cut down. Six or more rows eight feet apart can be planted to good results in place of six in several of these rows. To add to the beauty of the orchard, or two rows of evergreens should be planted later inside the main grove.

By the time the grove plantings have been completed, the windbreak caragana and willows will have grown sufficiently to provide protection in winter. The laurel willow and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, etc.

The tree, the shrub, the flower, the lawn, the house, the garden, the motto, said Mr. Torgeon in closing: "Each should add its part to the beauty of the home, and in the central theme which is, 'but one home—Home.'"

### Fresh and Otherwise

Great Variety of Eggs Are Now Sold in England

Eggs are now sold in England and for a housewife to replenish her supply of the breakfast staple by merely ordering a dozen eggs, as is the Canadian custom, would be a waste of time and a shock to the shopper.

Eggs are merely graded and classed, and always display a label with descriptive legends attached. There are cooking eggs, improved eggs, fresh eggs, and which are preserved eggs, breakfast eggs, Surrey new laid eggs, fresh eggs, local eggs, and which are fresh eggs, pullets' eggs, extra large eggs, ducks' eggs (loose), and ducks' eggs (farm house). They range in price from four pence to a dozen.

Millions of eggs are imported annually from China, and there is always a possibility of adventure for the bored housekeeper in opening one of them. Recently a member of the House of Commons complained to the government that one of his loyal constituents had discovered in her kitchen a "laid" which had been hatched from an egg brought in from China.

To Lead in Newspaper

In an address given recently before the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Hop Thomas, a law, minister of Trade and Commerce, ventured the prediction that this year would see the first production of Canada exceed that of the United States and then the Dominion would be the greatest producer of newspaper in the world. Hon. Mr. Low warned against careless exploitation and depletion of timber resources in Canada.

Must Pass Medical Examination

Regulations have been issued in the province of Ontario, according to the Daily Mail correspondent, making a medical examination compulsory for all immigrants, according to the law. The doctor's report must be accepted by the municipal authorities before marriage will be allowed.

Plenty to Spare

"You ain't got no brains."

"Ain't got no brains?" Why, man, Ah got brains! What ain't brains been used?"—Starvation Chatterbox.

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Ed L. Stone, Editor and Prop

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1924.

### INTEREST IN THE BUDGET

The speech from the throne in the federal house made sufficient reference to tariff reductions to enable the government to secure the support of the progressive members.

To be sure the reference was vague but if one is to judge from the speeches on the address the general impression was that farm implements were singled especially as the one line upon which the tariff was to be used freely. Just how this conclusion was arrived at it is now hard to figure out. However, enough has been learned to see that this impression produced the desired result. The adoption of the address went through with one of the largest majorities the federal house has ever had, because it received the unanimous support of that wing in parliament most interested in tariff reduction on farm implements.

With the adoption of the speech from the throne successfully disposed of, however, things are looking different. Speaking to a delegation representing manufacturing centres in the east, Premier King said he did not see why it should be assumed from the speech from the throne that tariff on agricultural implements was to be singled out. A few days later Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, assured a similar delegation that the government had no intention of ruining any industries, but that there was no need to become alarmed about the government's fiscal policy. A few years before the present administration came into power at Ottawa, Hon. W. S. Fielding said in effect to an eastern audience that they need not be afraid of anything a Liberal government would do to the tariff when they got into office.

All these things will make the public look forward with more than usual interest to the introduction of the budget at the present session at Ottawa.

When a fellow who hasn't had a nort of the real old stingo for some time, suddenly runs across a friend with a brand new bottle with the odor of the heater on the cork, he is very anxious to let his chums know about it. A favorite way or breaking the news is to walk up and blow his breath in their faces. This is a very dangerous practice. If the chums happens to be easily scared they are liable to have their friend's up for assault.

As a result of the out break of small pox in some parts of Canada doctors are kept busy vaccinating. 8he Medicine Hat News says that with evening dresses on the one hand and bathing suits on the other, local physicians report they are hard pressed to find a suitable location on the epidermis of society girls to place the vaccine. With only two hands out of the question we can't see how the Medicine Hat doctors are hard pressed for a location.

Some time ago the conservatives of Alberta held a convention and selected a leader. That's the last we have heard of that party provincially.

It looks as though the Alberta drought will not be broken till

after the first of May. The new liquor law has not yet passed the legislature.

A reporter at Ottawa has it figured out that the members most opposed to church union are those who have long since stopped going to church.

The tenth annual Elk Tournament will be held at Revelstoke, February 15th and 16th, in connection with elk-judging, tobogganing, snowshoeing, skating, etc., will be featured. An extensive ship yard to secure the attendance of the illustrious, Sweden's champion sail-jumper, as well as other famous sail-jumpers from both Canada and the United States.

Canada's 1923 production more coal, lead, copper and asbestos than any other year since mining records have been kept. The output of coal was in the neighborhood of 17,000,000 tons, or 615,000 tons better than any best previous record. 2,200,000 tons were that in 1922. The output of copper, nickel, cement and asbestos was also much more than for the preceding years. Gold production was down somewhat, but this was due more to a power shortage than anything else.

As a result of efforts on the part of Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, a 25 per cent. preference rate on Atlantic cargoes for all British immigrants settling in Canada has been arranged to take effect on March 1st and continue until the end of the main immigration season at the end of November. It will apply only to British immigrants coming direct to Canada from the British Isles, and will affect all lines coming to Canadian Atlantic ports.

Three delightful cruises have been awarded to agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway for services rendered to the company during the past year. One of them, J. J. Forster, general agent at Vancouver, will sail on a round-the-world cruise on the "Empress of Canada," W. C. 1914, he went out to the Cameroons to bring home the last to leave with the vessel as the point of departure. On arrival at the Cameroons he looked as if he was going to have some trouble with a scratch crew, but Captain Landy proved equal to the emergency, and with a view to placating his disgruntled spirits, had the funeral of the ship's crew. In this way he won over the Irishmen. In September, 1914, Captain Landy was appointed as a permanent master in the command of the Monmouth. During the war he was running the danger zone, and passed through some very thrilling experiences. While he was in command of the Monmouth, that ship was torpedoed. When the vessel was on the point of sinking, he was in the water between the ship and the life-boat. Immediately he appeared above the surface, a naval gunner, who happened to be in the boat made a grab at his hair, but as the Captain happened to be bald, the gunner could not get his fingers in. However, persevered, and succeeded in pulling the Captain on board with the help of others, little the worse for his tacking, and the gunner was most profuse in his apologies that he could not seize the Captain's hair.

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**CAPTAIN'S HEAD BALD**  
**GUNNER APOLOGISES**  
Captain Landy of Monmouth  
Has Adventurous  
Career

Painted Funnel Green To  
Placate Liverpool Irish

Captain Edwin Landy's recent appointment to the bridge of the "Monmouth Pacific," S. S. Monmouth, was an honor as it was important and was well merited by the commander, who has a long and varied record of service to his credit.

Captain Landy, who comes of a seafaring stock, is a native of the County of Dublin. He began his career as a seaman in 1887, when, at the age of 19 he embarked on a deck boy on the old Wightman steamer R.P. He remained with this vessel for 12 months, after which he joined the British Castle as an ordinary seaman. In this he made a round voyage of two years and three months from Barrow to Port Stanley, thence to Panama, and from there to New Caledonia where the ship loaded for the Cameroons. He made a second voyage on this vessel as able bodied seaman, after which he was promoted to second mate, in which capacity he made a trip to the Mediterranean.

When the Canadian Pacific took over the ships of the Beaver Line in 1903, Captain Landy was appointed as a junior officer to the "Monmouth." Promotion came through the various ranks and in three years he was appointed chief officer of the "Monmouth Pacific." In 1914, he went out to the Cameroons to bring home the last to leave with the vessel as the point of departure. On arrival at the Cameroons he looked as if he was going to have some trouble with a scratch crew, but Captain Landy proved equal to the emergency, and with a view to placating his disgruntled spirits, had the funeral of the ship's crew. In this way he won over the Irishmen. In September, 1914, Captain Landy was appointed as a permanent master in the command of the Monmouth. During the war he was running the danger zone, and passed through some very thrilling experiences. While he was in command of the Monmouth, that ship was torpedoed. When the vessel was on the point of sinking, he was in the water between the ship and the life-boat. Immediately he appeared above the surface, a naval gunner, who happened to be in the boat made a grab at his hair, but as the Captain happened to be bald, the gunner could not get his fingers in. However, persevered, and succeeded in pulling the Captain on board with the help of others, little the worse for his tacking, and the gunner was most profuse in his apologies that he could not seize the Captain's hair.

Another exciting experience Captain Landy had, when he was in command of the Monmouth. This ship was torpedoed and the French patrol boat took off most of the crew, but as the ship remained afloat some time, the crew, with a few men and slowly made his way into port, thereby saving a very valuable ship and cargo. When the harbor was reached, the vessel drew 14 feet aft and 33 feet forward, and Captain Landy's record in accomplishing the salvage was suitably acknowledged by the Admiralty.

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OUR WINDOW IS SWIMMING WITH FISH

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Buy (\$2.00) two dollars worth of any Rexall or Nyal goods; or any article advertised in our Sale or on display in our window or on our show cases during the Sale Week.

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Hand Lotions  
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Chocolate Bars  
Candy  
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ALL THE ABOVE ARE MARKED DOWN TO SALE PRICES

Get Your Supply Now and Remember  
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**LOOK--Two Tubes of Tooth Paste for the Price of One**

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Grab Three for

How Do You Know It Ain't Goin' to Rain No Me?  
**7 Chocolate Bars (Sweetest Maid) for Sale Week only 25c**

MA, What do you want from the Drug Store so we kids can get two gold fish F-R-E-E!

**Two Dollar Sale Suggestions, and get two Gold Fish Free**  
These will be on display April 11th

2 Hair Nets.....\$ .25	4 Cakes Radio Soap......25	1 Thermos Bottle.....\$1.00
1b. Rexall Coffee......50	3 Cakes Lemon Soap......25	3 Records.....\$1.00
Rexall Cough Syrup......60	2 Bars Castile Soap......35	
Half pound of Tea......40	7 Chocolate Bars......25	
1 Tooth Brush......25	1 lb. Coffee......50	
	1 Nyal Face Cream......50	
		\$2.10
1 Rexall Blood Purifier.....\$1.25	1 Nyal Compact Face Powder.....\$1.50	2 Hair Nets......25
1 lb. Coffee......50	1 Tooth Brush......50	2 Tooth Paste......25
1 Kiddy Tooth Brush......25		1 Tooth Brush......50
		\$2.00

Any Combination will do, get what you wish. This is only a few things we have for sale. Come in and Look it over, you might see something you need.

The last sale we had was May 6, 7 and 8, 1920: we may not have another for four more years.

**Don't Forget the Date--April 11 to 19**

**CECIL T. HALL DRUGGIST**

**Just A Few Now Who Haven't Paid their Subscriptions Are You One?**

Take a Look at your Label and see--Then--









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### The Time for New Clothes

WHITE VOILE, per yard.....	\$ .55
WHITE SILK, per yard.....	\$2.25
JAP SILK, per yard.....	\$ .80
FANCY VOILES per yard.....	\$ .80
MEN'S FINE SHIRTS.....	\$2.25
Children's PATENT SLIPPERS \$2.00 to \$2.75	
MEN'S SUITS, Made to Your Measure \$25.50	

**Broadway Department Store**  
GEORGE ABBOTT

### Interesting Local Items

Last week A. R. the landings, again at the C. P. R. station here, were as interesting despatcher at Medicine Hat.

Alas Muskel is confined to his bed these days suffering from an attack of grip.

Citizens of Medicine Hat are holding a public meeting to protest against the dominant or kept Taylor from the city staff.

While playing around the lot where the Scott Lumber yard was recently torn down, two boys found quite a sum of money.

G. N. Pearson has moved his shop repairing shoes to the stand on First Street just south of the Post Office. He has his machinery now all set up and is ready for business.

The event of the season! Masquerade ball, Friday, April 11th. No costume no entrance. Further particulars will be announced during the week. Get your costumes ready.

Hector Lang, of Medicine Hat, was in town last Friday evening and arranged arrangements with the Redcliff boxers to go to Calgary to the tournament.

The regular meeting of the town council was held last Monday evening, but nothing was said or done about trying to secure a swimming pool for Redcliff this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wallace, of Asoka, Sask., who are on their way home from spending the winter in California, stopped off here last week to visit the former's brother A. D. Wallace.

Miss Odell Gibson, who is teaching at Norton, spent last week-end in town visiting her mother, Mrs. Geo. Gibson. Miss Gibson was accompanied by Miss Kyles, who is also teaching in the Norton district.

Kentley Johnson has been engaged to take C. D. Scott's place as accountant in the gas office. Mr. Scott is contemplating leaving Redcliff to engage in the insurance business representing the London Life.

A notice came out in which two of the Redcliff fire engine patrol was tried in Medicine Hat yesterday. Great interest was taken in this case by our townspeople but as the magistrate is not here last week we will give particular in this issue.

A number of young people met at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Geo. McKay, Jr., last Friday evening and gave a shower in honor of Miss Althea who was married last Monday. Miss Althea received a number of useful presents on the occasion and a pleasant social evening was spent.

The St. Ambrose Sale will be held in the Parish hall during Easter week instead of the first week in April as advertised. The date has been set for Thursday April 24th. Will readers please note alteration of date.

Non. we have no bananas. The call is for aprons today. At St. Ambrose Parish Hall. There will be an apron in the afternoon. All styles and all colors. What a display there will be. Home cooking and candy. With punch and afternoon tea. Oh yes! We have no bananas. The call is for aprons today.

In the provincial amateur billiard tournament, F. Baird, out of Redcliff and met W. Gray, of Medicine Hat, in the final for the district. The first game in this event were played during the past week. Last Monday

**Serving Canada**

By conducting its activities exclusively to domestic business and by relying upon powerful financial institutions abroad for our customers' foreign needs, this Bank believes it can best serve Canadians and Canadian industry. Whatever your banking requirements, whether at home or abroad, this Bank can adequately serve you.

**IMPERIAL BANK**  
OF CANADA  
REDCLIFF BRANCH  
A. M. MENZIE

### Huge Junk Pile Offered for Sale

One of the greatest piles of junk metal in the world will be placed on sale in Vancouver, to say, willing to pay from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

In the earlier years of the Great War the British and French shipyards built constructed in Canada and the United States huge quantities of railway material for Russia. Forty thousand tons of car wheels, trucks, motor cars and bolts were shipped in Vancouver when the Russian revolution broke out. Not a single one ever landed on a ship. The material was piled up in a great area near the Russian railways, and it is now advertised for sale in London April 15.

CHURCH UNION BILL.

THE church union bill is still on the legislative schedule though it has been almost completely forgotten of the public. A former member of the House, Mr. J. H. Brown, has announced that the measure would be introduced on April 15, the first day of the session in order to give it the best chance of being brought to the federal bill in parliament. Discussion of this bill has been entirely non-partisan.

More than 6,000 H. W. F. are coming into the harvest fields of Alberta this year to show the farmers of Alberta that the eight-hour day can be put into effect in the agriculture industry, as well as in any other industry. This effect in the agriculture industry, as well as in any other industry, this was the statement made by L. W. W. official who addressed a public meeting in Calgary last Monday.

### Here and There

The Canadian Pacific coastwise steamer "Ella" has returned from the seven sailings operating on Barclay Sound over 12,000 tons of salt lumber since the present season opened in November. This represents almost half the season's output, which will approximate 24,000 tons.

The best-known immigration to Canada exceeded during the last ten years is that of the Chinese. At the present time the Chinese are the largest group of immigrants in Canada. In 1923, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 10,000. In 1924, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 11,000. In 1925, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 12,000. In 1926, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 13,000. In 1927, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 14,000. In 1928, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 15,000. In 1929, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 16,000. In 1930, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 17,000. In 1931, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 18,000. In 1932, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 19,000. In 1933, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 20,000. In 1934, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 21,000. In 1935, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 22,000. In 1936, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 23,000. In 1937, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 24,000. In 1938, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 25,000. In 1939, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 26,000. In 1940, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 27,000. In 1941, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 28,000. In 1942, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 29,000. In 1943, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 30,000. In 1944, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 31,000. In 1945, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 32,000. In 1946, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 33,000. In 1947, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 34,000. In 1948, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 35,000. In 1949, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 36,000. In 1950, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 37,000. In 1951, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 38,000. In 1952, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 39,000. In 1953, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 40,000. In 1954, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 41,000. In 1955, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 42,000. In 1956, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 43,000. In 1957, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 44,000. In 1958, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 45,000. In 1959, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 46,000. In 1960, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 47,000. In 1961, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 48,000. In 1962, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 49,000. In 1963, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 50,000. In 1964, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 51,000. In 1965, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 52,000. In 1966, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 53,000. In 1967, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 54,000. In 1968, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 55,000. In 1969, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 56,000. In 1970, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 57,000. In 1971, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 58,000. In 1972, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 59,000. In 1973, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 60,000. In 1974, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 61,000. In 1975, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 62,000. In 1976, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 63,000. In 1977, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 64,000. In 1978, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 65,000. In 1979, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 66,000. In 1980, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 67,000. In 1981, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 68,000. In 1982, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 69,000. In 1983, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 70,000. In 1984, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 71,000. In 1985, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 72,000. In 1986, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 73,000. In 1987, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 74,000. In 1988, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 75,000. In 1989, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 76,000. In 1990, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 77,000. In 1991, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 78,000. In 1992, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 79,000. In 1993, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 80,000. In 1994, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 81,000. In 1995, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 82,000. In 1996, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 83,000. In 1997, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 84,000. In 1998, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 85,000. In 1999, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 86,000. In 2000, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 87,000. In 2001, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 88,000. In 2002, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 89,000. In 2003, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 90,000. In 2004, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 91,000. In 2005, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 92,000. In 2006, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 93,000. In 2007, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 94,000. In 2008, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 95,000. In 2009, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 96,000. In 2010, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 97,000. In 2011, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 98,000. In 2012, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 99,000. In 2013, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 100,000. In 2014, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 101,000. In 2015, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 102,000. In 2016, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 103,000. In 2017, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 104,000. In 2018, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 105,000. In 2019, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 106,000. In 2020, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 107,000. In 2021, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 108,000. In 2022, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 109,000. In 2023, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 110,000. In 2024, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 111,000. In 2025, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 112,000. In 2026, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 113,000. In 2027, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 114,000. In 2028, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 115,000. In 2029, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 116,000. In 2030, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 117,000. In 2031, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 118,000. In 2032, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 119,000. In 2033, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 120,000. In 2034, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 121,000. In 2035, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 122,000. In 2036, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 123,000. In 2037, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 124,000. In 2038, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 125,000. In 2039, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 126,000. In 2040, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 127,000. In 2041, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 128,000. In 2042, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 129,000. In 2043, the Chinese immigration to Canada was 130,000. 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